

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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Editors and Proprietors.

SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 27, 1840.

NO. XLI, OF VOL. XX.
(Whole No. 1031.)

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Standard, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience or delay attended the taking of these medicines; in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of this class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bile, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to such cases (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the giddy calidity of impaired mental energy, in palpitations of the heart, debility, loss of appetite and strength, and the multitude of symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthma, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremors which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sensitive, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every promise of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cured, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Parrell, sen'r, 84 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Jan Dauling, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism in the arms—was entirely cured by the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin, periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adam Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goharant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week.

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Saline, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phtisis 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that power to the system which is generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward weaknesses, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weakness, heaviness and lowness of spirits, vapors of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterical complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention. Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadian. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phenix Bitters, and be sure that a facsimile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue one month before the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at one dollar per square (of 360 ems, or 15 lines of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33 per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbidden, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

Poetical Department.

"LIFE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

THE DAWN IS BREAKING O'er US.

[BY T. MOORE.]

The dawn is breaking o'er us,
See, heaven hath caught its hue!
We've days long light before us,
What sport shall we pursue!

The lust o'er hill and lea!
The sail o'er summer sea?
Oh let not hour so sweet,
Unwinding by pleasure fleet.

The dawn is breaking o'er us,
See, heaven hath caught its hue!
We've days long light before us,
What sport shall we pursue!

But see, while we're deciding,
What morning sport to play,
The dials' hand is gliding,
And morn hath passed away.

Alas, who'd have thought that noon
Would o'er us steel so soon,
That morn's sweet hour of prime
Would last so short a time!

But come, we're day before us,
Still heaven looks bright and blue;
Quick, quick, o'er eve comes o'er us,
What sport shall we pursue!

Alas, why thus delaying!
We're now at evening's hour:
Its farewell beam is playing
O'er hill and wave and tower.

That light we thought would last,
Behold, 'tis now 'tis past;
And all our morning dreams
Have vanished with its beams!

But come, 'twere vain to borrow
A lesson from this day,
For man will be to-morrow,
Just what he's been to-day.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Rural Library.

SUCCESSION OF CROPS.

All plants which are cultivated, and which are carried from the ground where they are produced, tend to render the soil less productive, or, in the language of farmers, to exhaust it.

But plants which are suffered to decay, or which are consumed by animals on the ground on which they grow, do not exhaust the soil. On the contrary, the decay of the stems and leaves of such plants, either naturally, or by the consuming of them by animals, tends to add those decomposing organic matters to the soil which form one of the elements of its fertility. This process may be imperceptible and slow, but it is that which Nature herself employs to form the soil, as distinguished from what has been termed the subsoil.

Sometimes this process of decay is counteracted by the singular natural provision, of a conversion of the decomposing vegetables into a substance which itself resists decomposition—peat. But, with this exception, the tendency of the decay of vegetables upon the surface is to add to the fertile matters of the soil.

This is well understood in the practice of agriculturists. When the productive powers of a soil have been exhausted by cultivation and the carrying away of its produce from the surface, it is laid down to herbage, in which state the future vegetation which it produces tends, by its decomposition upon the surface, to renovate the productive powers of the soil. Land in this state is said to rest.

When land, however, has been impoverished by successive crops, and has become full of weeds, the laying it down to rest in that state is attended with less beneficial consequences than when the soil has been previously cleaned of injurious weeds, and fertilized by good culture. In the former case, the process of renovation is slow; if perceptible at all; the useless plants afford food to pasturing animals—Land, when properly laid down to grass, therefore, tends to recover its wasted powers of production. Land not properly laid down has less of this healing property, and may be more full of weeds, and no richer when ploughed up again after a time, than when first laid down. Under good management, however, the laying down of cultivated land to grass and other herbage plants to be consumed upon the ground, is a means of restoring the soil, and renovating its powers of production; and this mode of recruiting an exhausted soil being always at the command of the farmer, its application is important in practice. It is to be observed also, that the poorer soils require this species of rest and renovation more than those which are naturally productive.

The experience of husbandmen, from the earliest times, has shown that the same kinds of plants cannot be advantageously cultivated in continued succession. The same or similar species tend to grow feebly, or degenerate, or become more subject to diseases, when cultivated successively upon the same ground. Different causes have been assigned by physiologists for this degeneration; but whatever opinion may be formed respecting the cause, it is from the observed fact that this has resulted the rule which forms the basis of a system of regular alternation of crops, namely, that plants of the same similar species shall not be cultivated in immediate succession; and further, the same rule has been thus far extended, that the same species

shall recur at as distant intervals of the course as circumstances will allow.

All herbaceous plants, whose produce is carried off the ground which produced them, may be said to exhaust the soil upon which they grow. But all such plants do not exhaust the soil in the same degree; for, after some species the soil is seen to be more impoverished than after others.

And not only do different species of plants exhaust the soil in a greater or less degree than others, but the same species does so according to the different period of its growth at which the plant is removed from the ground.

When a herbaceous plant is suffered to grow until it has matured its seeds, it exhausts the soil more than when it is removed before its seeds are matured. All herbaceous plants, therefore, when cut in their green state, that is, before they have matured their seeds, exhaust the soil less than when they remain until they have ripened their seeds.

Thus the turnip, when used in its green state, is one of the least exhausting in the agricultural class of plants to which it belongs; but the turnip, when allowed to remain upon the ground until it has ripened its seeds, is one of the most exhausting plants that is cultivated amongst us; and so it is with the rape and others.

Further, certain plants by the larger or smaller quantity of manure which the consumption of them affords, are more or less used in maintaining the fertility of the farm.

When a herbaceous plant is suffered to mature its seeds, and when any part of these seeds is carried off the farm, the plant affords, when consumed by animals, a smaller return of manure to the farm than if the same plant had been cut down before it had matured its seeds, and been in that state consumed by animals. Thus it is with the turnip plant referred to. This plant is with us sown before midsummer. In the first season it forms a napiform root, and puts forth a large system of leaves. Early in the following season it puts forth a long stem, which bears flowers, and the seeds are generally matured about midsummer. If this plant is removed in the first stage of its growth; that is, after it has put forth its large leaves and formed its roots, and is then consumed by animals, it returns a great quantity of manure; but if it remains until the second state of its growth, then the consumption of its roots and leaves returns scarce any manure. The juices of the root have apparently been exhausted in affording nutrition to the flower stem, the flowers, and the seeds.

It is beyond a question, that, in order to bring a plant to its entire maturity, by the perfecting of its seeds, a larger quantity of the nutrient matter of the soil is sucked up by it than when it is brought only to its less advanced stages. When crops of plants, therefore, are suffered to arrive at maturity they are greatly more exhausters of the soil on which they grow than when they are cut down while they are green; and if those seeds are in whole or in part carried off the farm, the crops are exhausters of the farm as well as of the ground which had produced them. Were the ripened seeds to be wholly returned to the soil, it may be believed that they would give back to it all the nutrient matter which had been derived from it. But, in practice, seeds are employed for many purposes, and are generally carried off the farm which produces them. When this is done, in whole or in part, the plants produced are in an eminent degree exhausters of the farm, as well as of the soil on which they have grown.

Further, certain plants, from their mode of growth and cultivation, are more favorable to the growth of weeds than other plants. The cereal grasses, from growing closely together, and not admitting, or admitting partially, the eradication of weeds, are more favorable to the growth and multiplication of weeds than such plants as the turnip and potato, which are grown at a considerable distance from one another, and admit of tillage during their growth, and whose broad leaves tend to repress the growth of stranger plants.

Having these principles in view, certain rules may be deduced from them, for the order in which the crops of plants in cultivation in a country shall succeed one another on the same ground.

1st. Crops consisting of plants of the same or similar species, shall not follow in succession, but shall return at as distant intervals as the case will allow.

2d. Crops consisting of plants whose mode of growth or cultivation tends to the production of weeds, shall not follow in succession.

3d. Crops whose culture admits of the destruction of weeds, shall be cultivated when we cultivate plants which favor the production of weeds. And further, crops whose consumption returns to the soil a sufficient quantity of manure, shall be cultivated at intervals sufficient to maintain or increase the fertility of the farm.

And, 4th, When land is to be laid to grass, this shall be done when the soil is fertile and clean.

Milking.—When you go to milk, take a vessel of cold water and a sponge. Wash the udder and teats clean, dashing on the cold water. This will prevent the teats from becoming sore, and the udder from being hot and feverish, besides rendering the process of milking much easier. Milk with clean hands. The whole business of milking is frequently conducted in such a slovenly manner, that the milk is entirely unfit for food.

The cow should be milked while eating her fodder at morning and evening. She should always be milked and fed at the same time in the day and uniformly by the same person. Milk without interruption. Be sure to milk the cow as dry as possible.

To be milked by different hands, at different times in the day, in a slow, interrupted gossiping manner, and leaving part of the milk in the udder, will ruin the best cow in the world.

Cows will yield more by milking three times in the day than if milked but twice. When this can be done, we would advise it, during the summer season, not only as a matter of economy, but as a kindness to the cow. The quantity of milk accumulated during a long summer day cannot be otherwise than painful. It has also a tendency to render the udder hot and feverish, and of course the milk unhealthy.—*Transect Farmer.*

Profanity.—A Justice of the Peace in Sandwich, U. C., committed one Smith, a Detroit man, to prison five days for profanity, in calling his horse "Old Cockalorum!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the States Islander.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

In the summer of 1779, during one of the darkest periods of our revolutionary struggle, in the then small village of S— (though it now bears a more dignified title) in this State, lived Judge V—, one of the firmest and truest patriots within the limits of the "Old Thirteen," and deep in the confidence of Washington. Like most men of his time and substance, he had furnished himself with arms and ammunition sufficient to arm the males of his household. These consisted of himself, three sons, and about twenty five negroes. The female part of his household consisted of his wife, one daughter, Catharine, about 18 years of age, the heroine of our tale, and several slaves. In the second story of his dwelling house, immediately over the front door, was a small room, called the "armory," in which the arms were deposited and always kept ready for immediate use. About the time at which we introduce our story, the neighborhood of the village was much annoyed by the nocturnal prowlings and depredations of numerous Tories.

It was on a calm, bright Sabbath afternoon in the aforesaid summer, when Judge V. and his family, with the exception of his daughter Catharine and an old indisposed female slave, were attending service in the village church. Not a breath disturbed the serenity of the atmosphere—not a sound profaned the sacred stillness of the day; the times were dangerous, and Catharine herself and the old slave kept in the house until the return of the family from church. A rap was heard at the front door. "Surely," said Catharine to the slave, "the family have not yet come home; church cannot be dismissed." The rap was repeated. "I will see who it is," said Catharine, as she ran up stairs into the armory. On opening the window and looking down, she saw six men standing at the front door, and on the opposite side of the street, three of whom she knew were Tories who formerly resided in the village. Their names were Van Zandt, Finley and Sheldon; the other three were strangers, but she had reason to believe them to be of the same political stamp from the company in which she found them.

Van Zandt was a notorious character; and the number and enormity of his crimes had rendered his name infamous in that vicinity. Not a murder or robbery was committed within miles of S— that he did not get the credit of planning or executing. The characters of Finley and Sheldon were also deeply stained with crime, but Van Zandt was a master spirit in iniquity. The appearance of such characters, under such circumstances, must have been truly alarming to a young lady of Catharine's age, if not to any lady, young or old.

Catharine V— possessed her father's spirit of the times. Van Zandt was standing on the steps, rapping at the door, while his companions were talking in a whisper on the opposite side of the street. "Is Judge V. at home?" asked Van Zandt, when he saw Catharine at the window above.

"He is not," said she.

"We have business of pressing importance with him, and if you will open the door," said Van Zandt, "we will walk in and remain till he returns."

"No," said Catharine, "when he went to church he left particular directions as to how the doors opened till he returned. You had better call when church is dismissed."

"No, I'll be damned if we do," retorted he, "we will enter now or never."

"Impossible," replied she, "you cannot enter until he returns."

"Upon the door," cried he, "or we'll break it down and burn you and the house up together." So saying, he threw himself with all the force he possessed against the door, at the same time calling upon his companions to assist him. The door, however, resisted his efforts.

"Do not attempt that again," said Catharine, "or you are a dead man," at the same time presenting from the window a heavy horseman's pistol, ready cocked.

At the sight of this formidable weapon, the companions of Van Zandt, who had crossed the street at his call, retreated.

"What!" cried their leader, "you d—d cowards, are you frightened at the threats of a girl?" and again he threw himself violently against the door. The weapon was immediately discharged, and Van Zandt fell.

The report was heard at the church, and males and females of all ages rushed out to ascertain the cause.

On looking towards the residence of Judge V., they perceived five men running at full speed, to whom the Judge's negroes and several others gave chase; and from an upper window of his residence a handkerchief was waving, as if beckoning for aid.

All rushed towards the place, and upon their arrival Van Zandt was in the agonies of death. He still retained strength to acknowledge that they had long contemplated robbing that house, and had frequently been concealed in the neighborhood for that purpose, but no opportunity had offered until that day, when lying concealed in the woods, they saw the judge and his family going to church.

The body of the dead Tory was taken and buried by the sexton of the church, as he had no relations in that vicinity.

After an absence of two hours, or thereabouts, the negroes returned, having succeeded in capturing Finley, and one of the strangers, who were that night confined, and the next morning, at the earnest solicitation of Judge V—, liberated on the promise of amending their lives.

It was in the month of October of the same year, Catharine V— was sitting by an upper back window of her father's house, knitting; though autumn, the weather was mild, and the window was hoisted about three inches. About sixty or seventy feet from the rear of the house was the barn, a huge old fashioned edifice, with upper and lower folding doors; the lower doors were closed, and incidentally casting her eyes towards the barn, she saw a small black dog on a range with the front door, and the window at which she was sitting, open, and a number of men enter. The occurrence of the summer immediately presented itself to her mind, and the fact that her father and the other males of the family were at work in the field some distance from the house, led her to suspect that that opportunity had been improved, probably by some of Van Zandt's friends, to plunder and revenge his death. Concealing herself, therefore,

behind the curtains, she narrowly watched their movements. She saw a man's head slowly rising above the door, and apparently reconnoitering the premises—it was Finley's. Their object was now evident. Going to the "armory," she selected a well loaded musket, and resumed her place by the window. Kneeling upon the floor, she laid the muzzle of the weapon on the window, still between the curtains, and taking deliberate aim, she fired.

What effect she had produced, she knew not, but saw several men hurrying out of the barn, by the same door they had entered. The report again brought her father and his workmen to the house, and in going into the barn, the dead body of Finley lay upon the floor.

Catharine V— afterwards married a Captain of the Continental army, and she still lives, the honored mother of a numerous and respectable line of descendants. The old house in which "in the land of the living," and has been the scene of many a prank of the writer of this tale, in the heyday of mischievous boyhood.

From Shelby's Posthumous Poems.

The Glaciers of Boisson.—In the spring, I went with Ducrest, my guide, the only tolerable person I have seen in this country, to visit the glacier of Boisson. This glacier, like that of Montanvert, comes close to the vale, overhanging the green meadows and the dark woods with the dazzling whiteness of its precipices and pinnacles, which are like spires of radiant crystal covered with net-work of frozen silver. These glaciers flow perpetually into the valley, ravaging in their slow but irresistible progress the pastures and the forests which surrounded them, performing a work of desolation in ages, which a river of lava might accomplish in an hour, but far more irretrievably; for where the ice has once descended, the hardest plant refuses to grow, if even, as in some extraordinary instance, it should recede after its progress has once commenced. The glaciers perpetually move onward at the rate of a foot each day, with a motion that commences at the spot where, on the boundaries of perpetual congelation, they are produced by the freezing of the waters which arise from the partial melting of the eternal snows. They drag with them from the regions whence they derive their origin, all the ruins of the mountain, enormous rocks, and immense accumulations of sand and stones. These are driven onwards by the irresistible stream of solid ice; and when they arrive at a declivity of the mountain, sufficiently rapid, roll down in a boiling ruin. I saw one of these rocks which had descended in the spring, (winter here is the season of silence and safety) which measured forty feet in every direction.

The very sight of a glacier, like that of Boisson, presents the most vivid image of desolation that it is possible to conceive. No one dares to approach it; for the enormous pinnacles of ice which perpetually fall are perpetually reproduced. The pines of the forest, which bound it on one extremity, are overthrown and shattered to a wide extent at its base. There is something inexplicably dreadful in the aspect of the few branchless trunks, which, nearest the ice rifts, still stand in the uprooted soil. The meadows perish, overwhelmed with sand and stones. With this last year, these glaciers have advanced three hundred feet into the valley. However, the naturalists say, that they have their periods of increase and decay; the people of the country hold an opinion entirely different; but, as I judge, more probable. It is agreed by all that the snow on the summit of Mount Blanc and the neighboring mountains perpetually augments, and that ice, in the form of glaciers, subsists without melting in the valley of Chamonix, during its transient and variable summer. If the snow which produces this glacier must augment, and the heat of the valley is no obstacle to the perpetual existence of such masses of ice as have already descended into it, the consequences are obvious, the glaciers must augment and will subside, at least until they have overgrown this vale. I will not pursue Buffon's sublime but gloomy theory—that this globe which we inhabit will, at some future period, be changed into a mass of frost by the encroachments of the polar ice, and of that produced on the most elevated points of the earth. Do you, who assert the supremacy of Bhrama, imagine him thrust among these desolating snows, among these palaces of death and frost, so sculptured in this their terrible magnificence by the adamantine hand of necessity, and that he casts around him, as the first essays of his final usurpation, avalanches, torrents, rocks and thunders, and above all these deadly glaciers, at once the proof and symbols of his reign—add to this, the degradation of the human species—who, in these regions, are half deformed or idiotic, and most of whom are deprived of any thing that can excite interest or admiration. This is part of the subject more mournful and less sublime; but such as neither the poet nor the philosopher should disdain to regard.

A Perilous Voyage.—On Wednesday of this week, as we are informed, Patrick M'Callrey, residing about four miles up the river from this city, together with his wife and two children, started on a visit to a neighbor a short distance up the river. To reach the place of their destination, by the most direct route, it was necessary to cross what, in an ordinary stage of water, is an inconsiderable creek or marsh, but what was then, owing to the swollen state of the Genesee, a considerable sheet of water. To facilitate the passage over, a rude raft was constructed, consisting of three planks and an old door, on which the family embarked.

From some mismanagement, probably, the raft receded riverward so far as to feel the impulse of the current, giving decided indications of yielding to the laws of gravitation, by a sail down its angry waters. In this emergency the man threw himself from the raft in the hope of finding a hold that would enable him to command it with his hands, but the water was too deep for this, and as he disappeared beneath it, the raft proceeded down stream with an accelerated speed, bearing off his wife and children. Gaining the surface and the shore, Mr. M'C. pursued on land after his terror-stricken family, a distance of a mile and a half, and within fearful proximity to the dam at the "Rapids," when a boat was opportunely hurried to their rescue. Three minutes more, and their situation would have been hopeless, as their descent over the dam would have swept them from their frail conveyance to a watery grave. All things considered,

ed it was a perfunctory exercise, and deeply agonizing both to the husband and father as well as to the mother and children, all of whom evinced, by their cries for help, their knowledge of the extremity to which they were reduced.—Rochester Ad.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

REMARKS OF MR. WILLIAM W. AVERY,
(OF BURKE COUNTY.)

Delivered in the Democratic State Rights Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 8th Jan., 1840.

The Committee of twenty-six reported, among other Resolutions, the following:

"Resolved, That we regard the plan of an Independent Constitutional Treasury, as a recurrence to great first principles, equal and just in its operation, and a salutary check upon the various expansions of Banking institutions."

On the reading of this Resolution,

Mr. Avery, of Burke, arose and said: He approved of the principles involved in the resolution which had just been read, and hoped he would be indulged by the Convention in making a few remarks: For, the peculiar position which he occupied as a Delegate in that Convention; the relation in which he had stood and then stood to the party at whose instance that body had convened, constrained him to submit at least some words of explanation. He said he was absent from home and at this place, when the meeting was held appointing him a delegate, and was only advised of the fact a day or two before. It was known to those whom he represented on that occasion, that for some time he had personally stood aloof; neither directly co-operating with, nor advocating in full, the principles of either of the two great contending parties of the day. But acting, he supposed, upon the presumption that a crisis had arrived when a connection must be formed with one of the two parties, and that from principles long entertained and opinions openly avowed by him, the only consistent alliance would be with the friends of the administration, the party had nominated him; he had accepted the nomination, and it was for the purpose of stating briefly the grounds, nature, and extent of his co-operation that he addressed the Convention.

He said he united with those friendly to the administration upon principle—upon the great question on which they had joined issue and staked their political salvation before the people—the entire separation of the General Government from Banking institutions, and, as a necessary consequence, the adoption of the Independent Treasury scheme. This union, he held, was imperatively required of the party to which he belonged; was inevitable, from the nature of the principles to which they adhered. He said he had grown up and had been educated an admirer and advocate of the doctrines of '98; of the principles of States Rights, so ably sustained and so clearly expounded in the celebrated Reports of Jefferson and of Madison. A proper adherence to these principles demanded of those who sustained them a strict, rigid, and limited construction of the constitution; an uncompromising and ceaseless opposition to every extension—every perversion of the powers therein limited, that in seeking for the means of successfully vindicating the rights of the States as secured by that instrument, when either infringed or invaded, he became a Nullifier—yes, a South Carolina Nullifier, in its strict sense, if I may be so called. He said it might, however, be asked upon what grounds he maintained that the State Rights or Nullification party should then sustain some of the leading measures of an administration, whose principles of national policy they condemned and opposed a few years ago. He would reply: it was because the principles upon which its present prominent measures were predicated, were those which had been cherished with a fervor, a devotion, amounting almost to enthusiasm; which had been maintained, advocated and defended even to the dagger's point, by State Rights men; and that patriotic attachment to our free institutions—indeed, common integrity required them to discard all mere party considerations—to disregard all political or personal prejudices—to disregard all minor differences in opinion, at least for a time, and join heart and soul with those who were, or any who might hereafter be, engaged in sustaining and defending them.

He said he deemed it unnecessary for him to occupy the time of this Convention in endeavoring to prove that a connection of Bank and State, according to the tenets of his political faith, was inexpedient and anti-republican—unconstitutional, and utterly hostile to the States; and that a separation was demanded to prevent any indirect and undue interference with those rights; or that the Independent Treasury, with proper restrictions, was in the strictest accordance with the doctrines of State Rights; and also, as a financial scheme, of immense importance to Southern interests; indeed that the salvation of those interests depended upon its adoption. All this had been most ably, eloquently and triumphantly done by some of the first men in this country. In truth, the separation of the General Government from Banks was first suggested and openly proposed by a Nullifier. The adoption of the Independent Treasury itself was likewise first proposed and insisted on by a Nullifier; the more effectually to insure the protection and preservation of the States and State institutions, by transferring the controlling and regulating power, incident to any fiscal agent, over the State Banks, from the hands of a few privileged persons, to the people themselves, the common debtors and creditors; and to the Government. He felt justified, then, in assuming that these measures were consistent with his principles, and that they should be so, and yet be proposed by the administration was not surprising, when it was remembered that the measures themselves involved a recurrence to great first principles, and that both parties professed to draw their political notions from the same common source. He said it would be recalled that the State Rights or Nullification party, technically so called, and the administration party were from 1812 to 1832 united under the general name of the Republican party; that they constituted one great political family, identical in opinion, in feeling, in interest, and in principles; that on a memorable occasion a difference arose between the members of that party as to the practical construction of certain clauses of the constitution, that a division, a separation ensued, and the party to which he belonged was found acting for a time and for a particular purpose with the opposition. This conflict had continued until 1837, when, on the total failure of the pet Bank system to conduct the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government; and on the proposition of the administration to substitute for that odious and ruinous scheme, the Independent Treasury, the State Rights party again assumed a distinct and separate position; expressing no particular preference, nor forming any general alliance with either party; simply yielding a support to the proposed financial scheme, and even withdrawing that support when it was apprehended that the measure would go into operation divested of that feature, the specie clause, which alone distinguished and recommended the

measure to them, as enabling it with the specie requisition inserted, most especially to protect and preserve that independence of the States over the Federal Government contemplated by the framers of the constitution.

He said, for this support, though so partially extended, and the consequent separation from the opposition, Nullifiers, State Rights men, had been openly denounced by most of the Whig Presses of the day, and yet, they had pressed the inquiry—must Nullifiers coalesce with the administration? why, having once taken an opposite ground, do they not retain it? why did they then propose so warmly to co-operate with the administration? The question was one most easily and readily answered.—He said that a period had arrived when no party could remain neutral and inactive; when no class of our citizens could look unmoved and uninterested, on the scenes then transpiring on the great political arena of this country; that a Convention had recently assembled at Harrisburg and an individual had been there chosen to run as the Whig candidate at the ensuing election for a President of the United States.

The friends of the administration had likewise, by respective nominations in the several States, united on their candidate; the great mass of both parties were rapidly concentrating their strength on their nominees, and the contest was already beginning to rage with increasing zeal throughout the country. The spectacle became to them an imposing one; one fraught with deep and weighty interest to every lover of his country; for the result of that great struggle would determine the principles upon which our free Government would be administered for four years, from 1841 to 1845. It became, therefore, the responsible duty of Nullifiers, or that portion of the States Rights party who stood uncommitted, calmly and deliberately, to examine the principles professed by the respective parties, and to ascertain, if possible, on what grand questions of national policy they based their claims for the suffrages of the people. For he must again repeat, that their union with either party must be upon principle, and principle alone. Unable to demand,—they could ask no reward from either. This examination, he said, had been directed first to the administration, from that party's coinciding with them in opinion on some material points before referred to, and they had found the democratic party avowing and advocating the doctrines of '98; that they found them openly and manfully declaring, through their official organ, the executive of the United States, the principles on which they proposed to administer the government of this country. They had found these leading measures, as consistent as embodied in the President's message, consistent with that party's professions, and they had also found them coincident with their own political opinions. On the all engrossing and exciting question of abolition, that party stood solemnly pledged; having guaranteed, that no effort direct or indirect, which might be made by misguided Philanthropists and fanatics to interfere with our domestic institutions, should be recognized or sanctioned by them.

On all these questions, he said, then, the administration party had presented an issue, and that issue was favorable to his party and their principles. But before making any unequivocal demonstrations of a disposition to ally themselves with the administration, his party had reversed the picture; they had spread before them their political chart, and industriously essayed to discover, what position the Whigs or opposition had assumed on the vast ocean of political opinion; what their points of destination; what their purpose when the desired haven should be attained; they had found them scattered and combined; wafted hither and thither by every wind and every wave—to speak in plain and intelligible terms—having no common principles or bond of union—denouncing every thing and proposing nothing; or, if uttered at all, united only in an indiscriminate opposition to the present administration. Though thus discordant among themselves, they had invoked the aid of his party to displace those in power and assist in elevating them; they had required his party, who professed to guard with unsleeping vigilance, the Constitution of our country, to make an unconditional surrender of that instrument, without specific pledges and without security; to be construed and its powers exercised as their own discretion might dictate. This they could not, would not do; by a complainer, they would become untrue to their principles—traitors to the constitution and to the country.—He said all that he thus stated was literally and undeniably true, so that that portion of the Whig party which predominated in the recent nomination at Harrisburg; and the facts were mentioned, not in a spirit of bitterness, but as influencing him in the determination he had formed—he asked the Nullifiers if any other alternative was left them,—and even if they stood indifferent to both parties, whether the questionable attitude in which the present nominee of the Whigs, and his more immediate supporters at the North, stood in relation to abolition and the great question of the compromise, would not force a union of their strength with that of the administration, at the South, if for no other reason, than as effecting a union of the South for the sake of the South.

He said that he, as an individual member of his party, had avowed his determination to sustain the administration, on the questions to which he had alluded, and for the reasons he had assigned, but at the same time he expressly and explicitly reserved to himself the privilege of condemning or opposing any other measures of the administration which might be inconsistent with his principles, or in violation of the pledges which that administration had given.

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do. gold

Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins,

Finger Rings, Silver Butter Knives,

Pencils, (patent and plain), Tooth-

Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and

Trimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also, a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or on six months credit, at which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839.

NOTICE.—Proposals will be received until the

15th of April next, for building two BRICK

BUILDINGS, for the use of the Poor of Rowan

county. The one to be forty feet long by eighteen

feet in the clear; the other to be fifty two feet long

by eighteen in the clear, one story high. For further

particulars of plan and conditions, apply to

Daniel H. Cross and John Coughenour, contractors

for the Board of Wardens of the Poor.

Salisbury, March 5, 1840

30—4w

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the Morris Multicolor

Cuttings. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

September 26, 1839.



THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, March 27, 1840.

Candidates for Sheriff, in Rowan:

COL. W. LONG, | JOHN H. HARDIE.

☞ We are authorized to announce COL. JOHN M. SMITH a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Davidson county.

EDITORIAL COURTESY.

We copy the following remarks from a late no. of the Philadelphia Saturday Courier, the most chaste, dignified, and ably conducted family newspaper in the United States. The sentiments expressed in this article strike us as remarkably appropriate in these "piping times of war" among the political press; and we especially recommend their perusal and adoption by certain members of the fraternity in this State. They are such as are marked out as our guide at the outset of our editorial labors.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

There is one practice that prevails to an alarming extent among a portion of the public press, which we think cannot be too firmly reprobated. It is the license which they take in speaking of those who are candidates for public favor. We do not refer to one party more than to another, but we wish seriously to ask consideration from all who introduce into their columns slang phrases and low epithets to describe those they wish to disparage, if by doing so, they do not take the most direct steps to lower themselves and their own profession! An editor should always be a gentleman. In the heat of partisanship, he should never forget that he occupies a highly responsible position. He is, or should be, one of the most elevated moral centers of society. The character of his writings will operate either for good or for evil among those who read them. If he permit himself to use the language in his columns, which he would blush to employ in the private circles wherein he moves, can he anticipate any other than the most baneful results to follow his editorial labors? Suppose he string together such phrases as "liar," "puppy," "patriot," "coward," "black-guard," "villain," and the like, does he get a good example of the young? Is it the kind of language for them to imitate? Would he wish his own children to use such denunciations? And if they did, would they not thereby sink themselves in the esteem of all well-bred people in civilized society?

But, this recklessness of the press is the direct cause of much of the ill-feeling which is engendered between neighbors, and which prevents an honest discussion of great subjects of public concernment. Because a man differs from me in politics and religion, is that any reason why I should call him all the hard names that can be found in the language? And if I do, does the denunciation convince him that I am right and he is wrong? Far from it. If we wish to get a man's ear, we must first knock him down and then tell him to listen to what we have to say.—If we wish to convince him he is in error, we must not assault him with being the most perverse ignoramus upon the face of the earth. Mildness and courteous language may persuade, but denunciation ever embitters and disgusts.

Those editors, therefore, who are the most violent, have the least influence. You may mark it when you will, it is the opponent who is cool, gentlemanly and courteous, whose labors produce an effect, and if advocates are won at all, he is the one who has gathered them around the standard of his party.

There is another view of this subject which strikes us as a serious import, and that is, the language which some editors appear to think themselves called upon to use in regard to each other. They frequently commence by proclaiming their opponent the lowest of the low—a sort of prince among blackguards, and then set to work to improve what they assert, by seeking to weaken an influence which they evidently fear, and which they would not cure a penny while for if they thought him the low creature they have themselves described. The great mistake appears to be with editors who take this course, that they think they cannot raise themselves into notice unless they blacken and put down others in the same profession. There never was a more absurd doctrine. For it is eminently true of all relations of life, that we best respect ourselves by due consideration of others; and certainly, in editorial life, this never fails to be true.

Society, in our humble opinion, would be deeply benefited by encouraging presses, conducted by those who never forget they should be gentlemen in their editorial columns, and who will not join in the crusade to sink one of the most useful and noble professions of civilized society, by a use of language which would not honor the sweeps of the metropolitan cities.

THE GAG LAW.

Mr. Bell has again introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill, with the imposing title, of "A Bill to secure the freedom of Elections; and to provide more effectually for the faithful administration of Executive Patronage," but which should be called "A Bill to more effectually gag freemen and prevent them from expressing their sentiments at elections." This latter, we say, should be the title of the Bill, and we have no doubt all candid and reflecting men will so declare, on reading the following clause of it, and the subjoined remarks from the "American Statesman."

The first clause in the Bill is as follows:

"That, from and after the first day of July next, no officer, agent, or contractor, or other person holding any office or employment of trust or profit under the constitution and laws of the United States, shall, by the contribution of money or other valuable thing, or by the use of the franking privilege, or the abuse of any other official privilege or function, or by threats and menaces, or in any other manner, interfere with the election of any member or members of either House of Congress, or of the President or Vice President of the United States, or of the Governor or other officer of any State, or of any member or members of the Legislature of any State; and every such officer or other person offending therein, shall be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, upon conviction in any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

FROM THE AMERICAN STATESMAN.

We cannot refrain from a few remarks on this bill, which should have been entitled "a bill to restrain the freedom of speech, and for more effectually disfranchising certain classes of citizens therein mentioned."

To secure the freedom of elections has always been a favorite object with every true democrat, and there could be nothing suggested that would be more unanimously supported, than a plan that would in fact render elections more decidedly the voice of the people.—But how could this be effected? There is but one way. Lay before the people a clear, distinct and impartial view of the principles involved, and leave them to give the judgment which their intelligence and honesty dictate, and their decision will never be wrong. However politicians may be led by interest, the people are always sound, and know no interest but the good of the country. But this bill provides more effectually to keep the people in the dark in regard to the management of the public business. It secures the "freedom of elections," by taking from a large and respectable class of society the freedom of speech. It is founded on the presumption (and what presumption could be

more erroneous,) that all the honesty belongs to the party that is out of power. It does not take from those desirous to obtain office the power of attacking any who hold "any office or employment of trust or profit," but it takes from these "officers, agents, or contractors," the liberty of defending themselves—for it is a notorious fact, that almost every election is made to turn more or less on the conduct of executive officers. The bill then is a stab at the very vitals of the freedom of elections, by preventing, as far as possible, a free discussion before the people—a stab still more detestable, as it is made under the specious pretext of securing this most important object.

But it had not this tendency to destroy the freedom of elections, where is the justice of taking from so large a class of men, or even from a single freeman, his right at all times, and in all places, and under all circumstances, of freely expressing himself upon any subject that may interest him, especially upon so important a subject as that of choosing those to whom he must commit the keeping of all his rights? Shall the holding of a public office deprive a man of a privilege that is the last that ought ever be surrendered?

The bill is a gross insult to the intelligence of the people—it is an insult to them, "You are incapable of self government—you are not to be trusted in the management of your own affairs. You will suffer yourselves to be led or driven in any direction by the holders of office. You cannot judge of the merits of those who wish to be honored by your votes. You must be protected." And it accordingly protects them, by preventing them, as far as possible, from hearing both sides. It is not surprising that we see the same names in the list of those who voted for the introduction of this abominable bill and those who voted against the admission of the Representatives elect from New Jersey. The same contempt for the people is shown in each case. The same spirit that induced men to tax the seal of a State, above the voice of the people, induced them to vote for the introduction of this bill.

With the same justice, a censorship of the press might be established, for it cannot be denied that the liberty of the press often degenerates into licentiousness—but this is an evil necessarily attending human frailty, and cannot be prevented, but by remodelling human nature, or putting an end to all freedom. The only remedy for any evils arising from an excess (if we may be allowed the expression) of liberty, is found in the natural honesty of the majority.

☞ "OUT AT EAST."

HENRY CLAY was the favorite Presidential candidate of at least four-fifths of the "Whigs" of the Nation. Throughout the wide expanse of the entire Southern and South-western portions of the Union, that eminent Statesman and eloquent champion of Whig principles and the Whig party, was hailed by acclamation as their candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic; and the hearts of all true Whigs, "in union with their voices," [proclaimed] him as their choice and their hope.

The intelligence, then, that this great and fearless defender of their political faith had been defeated and supplanted by so weak and superannuated a man as William H. Harrison, was perfectly astounding to every Southern Whig! So repugnant was the nomination at first, that very many of the high-souled Whigs spurned it; and it was received by all with mortification. A deep and universal anxiety consequently pervaded every bosom, to know by what party artifice, by what political legerdemain, this humiliating result had been brought about.

To satisfy the all pervading inquiry on this subject, we have made it a point to state, from time to time, all the facts that have come to our knowledge, and to give our readers every new development that would throw light upon the deep intrigues carried on in the Harrisburg Caucus, that prostrated Mr. Clay, and brought forward Gen. Harrison, a weak and pliant old man, in his stead. And the evidences heretofore published in our columns have, to our minds, established the fact, that Clay's defeat and Harrison's nomination were brought about by a shameful combination between the Anti-Masons and Abolitionists.

But we have now caught the cunning intriguers in their own trap; we now have their secret correspondence, and their "confidential" circulars, showing beyond all cavil, that the substitution of Harrison for Clay, was effected by a conspiracy between those miserable factions, the Abolitionists and Anti-Masons! The Southern Whigs can now see how it was, that old Gen. Harrison came to be palmed upon them as the candidate of their party, contrary to their expectations and their wishes: they can now see that their delegates in the Harrisburg Caucus were duped out of the Southern candidate,—HENRY CLAY, whose talents and fame the whole nation was proud of, and they can now see that the Southern Whigs have been compelled to fall into the ranks with the fanatics in the Presidential election! This is, indeed, asking rather too much of a high-minded party: and we are not a little surprised how the Southern delegates could reconcile it to their consciences and their "constituents," to pledge themselves to go for the man thus presented to them by the Anti-Masons and Abolitionists of the North—but so it seems is the fact.

The authenticity of the documents below, is attested by as respectable gentlemen as any in the State of Illinois: Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood's letter, they have in his own hand writing.

FROM THE (ILLINOIS) "OLD TICKET."

During the past season, the Abolitionists and Abolition newspapers had shown themselves against Mr. Clay and had given the most decided manifestations in favor of General Harrison.

To abandon Mr. Clay—to secure the co-operation of the Abolitionists—and to procure the nomination of General Harrison, to whom the anti-masons and abolitionists were supposed to be attached—was now the object of the federal leaders. To seek this alliance openly, they dare not. To proclaim the motive publicly and boldly, would be fatal. But to secure the nomination of Harrison, it was necessary that it should be known all over the Union that the abolitionists and anti-masons would give him their support. With this view the "Central Abolition Committee" at Albany, in New York, got up the following circular, which was directed by S. Dewitt Bloodgood, a leading Abolitionist in Albany, to various leading men of the federal party in all the States in the Union—instructing them to urge their delegates in the Harrisburg Convention to go for Harrison.

One of these Circulars was sent to Mr. Simeon Francis, the editor of the Sangamon Journal, supposing, from his station, that he could influence the votes of Illinois. Mr. Francis and the whole federal party of the State, had long been for Clay. And as the vote of this State was cast for Harrison in the Harrisburg Convention, and as all the leading federalists of this State, about that time, became very friendly to General Harrison, we have reason to believe that he was under the influence of the ABOLITION and ANTI-MASONIC CHURCH.

Here is the Circular, together with the letter of Mr. Bloodgood:

"ALBANY, Oct. 23, 1839.

"Dear Sir: I send you (CONFIDENTIALLY) a Circular which is circulating here, and is procuring great effect. Mr. Clay cannot possibly get this State, or New England. Our only hope is in Gen. Harrison,

who is perfectly unexceptionable, and has no serious opposition to him on any possible ground. The leaders do not feel perhaps as sure of getting paid for their services with him as with other candidates who have indignantly come into their ranks. We can make a glorious rally under his banner, and reach the hearts of the people, with his services and virtues. Gen. Scott has been pushed by a low Anti-Clayman, but it is no nonsense. I send you a pamphlet which will do more than I can say. It will show that no Southern Whig, Clintonian can or will support him. The great point now is, to have the public voice indicate a preference, or there may be fatal mistakes made in Harrisburg. I am the Chairman of the State Central Committee of Young Men, but do not speak officially. I should like to forward some papers and letters to your delegates, but their residence is not mentioned. Will you please send me a paper? Yours, S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD.

(CONFIDENTIAL.)

"Dear Sir: The peculiar crisis in which the Whig party is placed, and the circumstances of my connection by means of an extensive political correspondence with many of the purest and most patriotic of our fellow-citizens in other States, induce me to address you at this time, in relation to the Presidential question. And first, let me avow myself as the warm, devoted, personal friend of Mr. Clay, and an unqualified supporter of his talents and services. I believe he deserves to be President of the United States above all other candidates, and yet with all these admissions I can but consider his prospect at present a hopeless one. We have lost three years in contests about men, and the idea of victory carrying us no where, except into the eddies of useless controversy, seems about to be realized. Superior or splendid talents, or exalted claims are not the questions to be considered. What is any man compared to the cause? What have we to do with political rewards when our country is on the brink of ruin? Herein the friends of Mr. Clay have made a fatal mistake. In their love for him they forget that a battle is to be fought. Enthusiasm will not always be a power superiority of numbers. If it could, Mr. Clay would have been President long ago.

If Mr. Clay runs, he will meet with opposition from old party antagonists, whose heads have grown gray in political intrigue.

The Abolitionists generally, will oppose him. The Anti-masons will oppose him.

The Irishmen, who have already denounced him for his attack on O'Connell, will oppose him.

The enemies of the United States Bank will oppose him.

The Western Squatters will oppose him.

The Southern State Rights men will oppose him.

(So say several leading papers in Georgia.)

Now, in the name of heaven, shall we run the risk of this opposition, or even of the show of it? Can we go headlong into a fight with these adverse elements actively at work against us? Are we strong enough to venture so much? It seems to me that some one must have taken leave of their senses, to advocate any candidate against whom any portion of this opposition must be brought. Nothing but a strong and decided voice on the part of our editorial friends, and an appeal to the delay to the good sense of the party will save us from utter ruin.

To whom shall we then look for aid? Where is the man sufficiently popular to be our candidate, and free from these objections?

I answer, we have him, and have had him for many years, and if good policy had prevailed, we would by this time have looked down all opposition.

Among the "people" of this State, he is at the moment vastly more popular than any other candidate; and the reasons for it lie deep in the human heart.

Since the reverses in the West, and South and North, men have begun to think, and thinking has produced wonderful changes under our own eyes. Our letters from the western counties assure us that the delegates to the National Convention will generally be Harrison men, and such they will be from this vicinity.

I hope you will give this letter your serious attention, and if you agree with me, you will at once throw yourself into the front rank, for the purpose of preaching "union and harmony" IN TIME.

Yours, with respect,

A friend of Clay, but a greater friend to the cause.

General Harrison was nominated, and is now the federal abolition candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He was nominated for the reasons contained in the above circular. He was nominated because the "ABOLITIONISTS" would go for him!

Because the Western "SQUATTERS" would go for him! And because, the "Abolitionists," and the "Anti-masons," and the Western "Squatters" would "not go for Mr. Clay!"

Having secured the nomination of Gen. Harrison, and the co-operation and support of the Abolitionists and Anti-masons, a new hope inspired the federal party—a fresh and vigorous shout was raised. The abolition papers all over the nation, boldly and loudly proclaimed that General Harrison's nomination was produced by the firmness and energy of the Abolitionists.

☞ The new Harrison Whig Leaders.—The Harrisburg papers throughout the country are publishing and puffing a letter lately written by William C. Rives, of Virginia, in which that gentleman gives in his adhesion to Harrison, and abuses his former political friends. Accordingly, strange and revolting as it may appear to all conscientious men, the Harrison Whigs here and elsewhere are embracing this political weathercock, recking as he is in political intrigues, as a marvellously proper Whig—as a most admirable teacher of political morals and consistency! So far as the FEDERAL or HARRISON portion of the Whigs are concerned, the association is no doubt very appropriate; but, as for the REPUBLICAN Whigs, they may, away with the renegade—we'll have nothing to do with the hero of the "Bloody Bill," and the "Expunging" outrage.

Mr. Rives is now "a good enough Whig" for us, say these consistent Harrisonites, and they are no doubt sincere, as the following shows:

FROM THE PETERSBURG STATESMAN.

William C. Rives, advocated the Removal of the Deposits, yet Wm. C. Rives received the vote of the Whigs for Senator of the U. S.

Wm. C. Rives supported the Proclamation of "Bloody Bill," and the Protest, yet Wm. C. Rives received the votes of the Whigs for Senator of the U. S.

Wm. C. Rives tried to be foremost in support of the Administration of Andrew Jackson, yet Wm. C. Rives received the support of the Whigs for Senator of the United States.

Wm. C. Rives was a strong personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren, yet Wm. C. Rives received the votes of the Whigs for Senator of the U. S.

And, oh horror! Wm. C. Rives advocated and voted for the Expunging Resolutions, yet the same Wm. C. Rives received the votes of the Whigs for Senator of the U. S. "Tell it not in Gath."

And we would add—this same "little Bloody Billy Rives," as he is called, violently opposed the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency in 1836, because he was a federal Whig—he now supports him because he is a federal whig!!

Convictions and Sentences.—Abram, a slave, was convicted at the last Superior Court, in Lincoln, for the murder of his master, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 3rd April next.

At Irell Superior Court, week before last, John Hoover, convicted at the Fall Term, for the murder of his slave, was sentenced to be hung on the 15th May next; and John Klute was convicted at the same Court for negro stealing, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 30th of May next.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

As much interest seems to be felt throughout the country, in the approaching Presidential Election, and the friends of each candidate seem disposed to at least figure their man into a majority, we invite attention to the following extracts from an able, calm writer in the last Petersburg Statesman, whose views carry with them much weight.

That writer says:

I shall now proceed to state my views of the probable vote of the several electoral colleges next fall—premising, that as the friends of Gen. Harrison had again determined to bring him forward as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, they doubtless, wherever they believed they had strength, put forth that strength to the utmost. For instance, his friends in Pennsylvania—the Abolitionists as early as March last, I believe, held a Convention at Harrisburg, and then and there decided, that he should be their candidate, and that they would have none other to rule over them. With this determination of the Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, to vote for Harrison, and Harrison only, (thus defying the other sections of the Whig party to bring forward any other man)—how stands the Key State at this moment? Republican in every department of her Government, having, in a few years, gained an accession of Democratic strength that has utterly subverted the Whig party proper, and, with it, its miserable adjuncts, the Abolitionists, and the still more miserable and contemptible Anti-Masons. And yet the Harrisonites talk of carrying Pennsylvania!

Well, how did the friends of Harrison succeed in his own vicinage—under his own nose? They were beaten—thoroughly beaten—beaten every where in the Great West, with the exception of the new State, Michigan, which gives the enormous amount of three votes. Ohio was revolutionized—Mississippi was revolutionized—Indiana was revolutionized—and poor benighted Michigan presented the only spot of ground, throughout that entire region, upon which Gen. Harrison could, with the least plausibility, say he had a foothold and a nesting place. And yet the Harrisonites talk of carrying the Great West!!! Believe them not, for they know not what they say.

Where indeed have the Whigs succeeded, except by greatly diminished majorities, during the last two years? "Believe them not!" Leaving out Michigan, we perceive defeat and dismay every where attending their footsteps; and if the Whigs have carried a few States, the consolation is, that they had them before, and that those they have carried, have been by such meagre majorities, that they are ready to say, "Save us from such another victory." They have lost Georgia, the Carolinas, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and we have even succeeded in carrying a Democratic Governor in Massachusetts, while New York has been shaken throughout her furthestmost confines, giving promise, that at no distant day, the ill-assorted and heterogeneous compound of Federalists, Conservatives, Anti-Masons, and Abolitionists, will crush beneath the majority of an outraged people, and that the Empire State will again take her stand in the ranks of her Republican Sisters.

This interesting subject grows upon me as I proceed, and I fear I have already struck your patience, and encroached too much upon the columns of your patriotic journal. I shall, therefore, hasten to a conclusion, by presenting my view of the probable result of the vote of the several electoral colleges in December next—assuming you, most solemnly, that the statement is made from the best information in my possession, and after a patient investigation of all the facts that have come to my knowledge.

States for Van Buren—Maine, 10; New Hampshire, 7; New Jersey, 8; Pennsylvania, 30; Maryland, 10; Virginia, 23; North Carolina, 15; South Carolina, 11; Georgia, 11; Alabama, 7; Mississippi, 4; Tennessee, 15; Indiana, 9; Illinois, 5; Ohio, 21; Arkansas, 3; Missouri, 4—Total, 193.

States for Harrison—Vermont, 7; Massachusetts, 14; Rhode Island, 4; Kentucky, 15; Michigan, 3; Connecticut, 8; Delaware, 3—Total, 54.

Doubtful States—New York, 42; Louisiana, 5; Total, 47.

I know, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Delaware, and Connecticut, are considered doubtful by many of our friends; but I had rather err on the safe side, and have therefore given Harrison as many votes as I think he can by possibility obtain.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

More Election Frauds.—Our readers are aware that the Committee of Elections have appointed a Commissioner to collect facts in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, in regard to the contested election between Taylor, (Whig), and Ingersoll, (Democrat). It seems, the investigation has commenced most disastressfully to the Whigs. The last Richmond Enquirer says: "It is not in our power to publish this morning the startling facts, which have leaked out before the Commission in Philadelphia, established to sift the facts in the contested election of Taylor and Ingersoll. It is proven, that in the five wards of the Northern Liberties, it is found (from examining the Commissioner's books) that there were 1076 more votes polled than there were able inhabitants in the same wards." Again it is proven, that a witness, John G. Gill, has deposed under the influence, it would appear, of a bribe of \$1,000, who saw and would have proven the forgery of upwards of 900 names, which were put down upon the Registry, in order to give the majority to Taylor. The said witness would have given the names of Bela Badger and others who were concerned in forging the names of the fictitious voters—the whole scene conducted with closed shutters and locked doors. The blood of every patriot boils at this unparalleled fraud of the Whig officers of Philadelphia.

LATE ELECTIONS.

New Hampshire true to her Principles.—The election has resulted in the complete triumph of Democratic principles. Governor Page is re-elected by an increased majority. Four of the five Councilors, and ten of the twelve Senators elected, are true Democrats, and the Democratic majority in the House has been greatly increased. The Opposition fought the battle here under the Harrison flag, keeping their gubernatorial candidate almost out of sight; but the result is, that the Democratic majority has been increased some one or two thousand since Harrison was brought into the field. New Hampshire has given a glorious lead, and we doubt not her example will be followed, not only throughout New England, but throughout the United States.—*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

In addition to the above, we have received returns from New York and Massachusetts, and from a few town elections in Ohio and Michigan, and so far as we can gather from them the expression of the popular sentiment—the Voice of the People—it is in most decided condemnation of the Harrison nomination—affording most decisive evidence that the People (whatever politicians may say) cannot be induced to support Harrison.

Harrison in the West.—It has been proclaimed by the over-zealous supporters of Gen. Harrison, that the popularity of their "Hero" was spreading among the western people like "wild fire in the prairies." Probably they were about half right, if we are to regard the late election in Chicago, Illinois, as evidence. Chicago is among the largest towns in Illinois, and has heretofore been entirely under the control of the Whigs; but at the election held two weeks since, the entire Democratic ticket was elected—Mayor, Aldermen, and all!

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. We invite attention to the remarks of Mr. AVANT, on the preceding page. It is only necessary for us to repeat, what Mr. A. himself says in his speech, that he is a State Rights man of the strictest school, a "true-blue" NORTHERNER, and his views, so eloquently expressed, at this crisis in our political history, should have great weight with all State Rights republicans.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. The steamship British Queen, arrived in New York last week, and brought commercial intelligence as late as the 29th of February.

The London and Liverpool Markets remained much as they had been, and the political news by its arrival, partakes of no great importance or interest to the people of the U. States. The prices of cotton in the Liverpool market, Feb. 28th, remained the same as on the week preceding, rather dull and cheerless. The sales of that day were upwards of 3000 bales, some were sold on speculation, some for export, and some forwarded into the country.

England is engaged in making a survey of every county in the Kingdom. In this employment there are eighty-two persons engaged. The survey of 37 counties in England, and 18 in Ireland are completed, engraved and published, and the balance in a state of forwardness. In the survey of towns, there are two thousand persons engaged, and 50 towns surveyed and drawn on a scale of 5 feet to the mile.

The Bank of England (Feb. 27th) gave notice that they would loan upon the deposit of Bills of Exchange, Exchequer Bills, and East India Bonds, with interest at 5 per cent, for sums not less than £2000 each.

It is stated, that among the passengers in the British Queen, is the celebrated Belgian Giant, who is 8 feet and 6 inches high, well proportioned, and noted for his great physical powers. He is engaged by the managers of the Bowery Theatre, N. Y., but for what purpose, the papers do not state, probably to keep the peace and to put down mobocracy. He would be a host in such an engagement.

The Cabinet of the French King had been dissolved, in consequence of the opposition to a donation to the Duke of Nemours, on the event of his late marriage, of £200,000 by the Ministry.—There had been several efforts made to form a new Cabinet, but up to Feb. 27th, without effect.

Grand Jury Presentments.—The practice of Grand Jurors making political presentments at their respective Courts, has become so common among a certain class, that unless one be made at every Court, the people abroad would scarcely know there had been one in session. Examples of the kind are exhibited at almost every Court where the subject can be brought to bear, and in order to carry out their designs, the jurors cause them to be spread before the world as indicative of public sentiment. In some cases, the expression may be true, but in most instances, they are the result of political maneuvering, got up and published for political effect. A maneuver of this kind was conceived and got up by Twelve of the Grand Jurors at our last Superior Court. As is usual in such cases, made and provided beforehand, they denounced, in unmeasured terms, the present Administration, and lauded to the skies old General Harrison. How far this practice of making Presidents comport with the duties of Grand Jurors we leave for the public to decide.

The minority of the Grand Jury, aware of the designs of the majority, dissented from the course pursued by them, and, in language peculiarly appropriate, assigned their reasons. These, together with the presentment, we are requested to publish.

Roman Superior Court—March Term, 1840.

We, the Grand Jurors for the County of Rowan, having dispatched our more appropriate duties, deem it proper and right to give a public expression of our views of the State of public affairs. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that a heavy pressure now exists in this community. Our citizens are vexed and harassed with debt, trade is dull and languishing, our products for market are extremely low, money is scarce, and citizens becoming more and more afraid to trust one another or to be trusted. We naturally ask, what is the cause of all this? We give it as our opinion, that it is caused by the fatal experiments made by our Government on the currency and credit of the country, such as the war upon the Banks, the arrangement of the States for having gone into debt, the removal of the deposits, and of most of all to the probability, that the Sub Treasury will become the Law of the Land.

Resolved, Therefore, that Martin Van Buren, who is the prime mover of this destructive policy, is unworthy of the confidence and support of the community.

Resolved, That, in William Henry Harrison we recognize a patriot, a statesman, and a friend of Southern rights, whom we can support with safety and cordiality.

Resolved, That the Editors of the papers printed in Salisbury be requested to publish these proceedings.

ABEL COWAN, Foreman—W. P. Graham, Michael Peeler, Samuel Barr, Benjamin Poston, John Luckey, Michael Brown, John Keris, Henry Lantz, Richard Locke, Henry Moore, Jacob Redwine, PAUL A. SEAFORD, Officer of the Jury.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

The undersigned, Grand Jurors, being respectively to dissent from a portion of the majority, who have seen fit to avail themselves of such an occasion as this, to promulgate their political opinions to the world; and we thus dissent, for the following, among other reasons:

1st. Empanelled as the Grand Inquest of the County, our duties, as defined by the laws of the State, and enjoined on us in the charge of Judge Settle, are confined to moral and legal objects—political matters being entirely foreign to our present business.

2d. There is so much of embittered feeling in the party strife of the present day, that we disapprove the practice of Grand Jurors making political presentments as clearly inconducive to its object.

3d. Sworn, as we are, strictly to inquire into, and truly to present, all breaches of law and of the public peace, we conceive that we should be "travelling out of the record," and be unfitting our minds for a rigid and impartial discharge of our legitimate duties, by mingling partisan politics with our judicial functions.

4th. All experience teaches us, that public justice and public morals must inevitably suffer whenever those who are lawful guardians of both, allow political discussions and party schemes to interfere with their deliberations for the public good.

5th. We dissent from the propriety of members of Grand Jurors taking advantage of their temporary official position, to propagate their political dogmas to the world, because it is undeniable, that but for the belief that the semi-official character of such expressions would carry great weight, with them, they would not be so ready to resort to them, and because it is equally certain, that those of our fellow-citizens who would thus make proclamation of their politics while embodied as Grand Jurors, would (most of them, doubtless) resort from a personal

display of their opinions, if called upon to do so at their residences, and in their private capacity.

6th. There are so many other more fitting occasions to discuss politics, and to express our opinions in regard to public men and public measures, that we consider it entirely objectionable to suffer party matters to interrupt the harmony of our deliberations as the Grand Inquest of the County.

DAVID MORGAN, J. S. MYERS, CHARLES A. ROSE, CHAS. LYERLY.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. From Congress, we have but little of interest to communicate to our readers this week. The Senate having acted upon a considerable mass of business, seem now to be waiting for the House to act;—while, in the latter body, ever since the admission of the People's Representatives from New Jersey, the floor has been principally occupied by Mr. Jenifer, Mr. Botts, and other apologists for this "broad seal" outrage, in delivering tirades of invective against the majority of the Committee and of the House, for their course. Mr. Brown, a member of the Committee, replied to these speeches in an able argument which we hope to be able to publish as soon as it comes to hand. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Fisher, also of the Committee, said they did not deem it necessary to consume the time of the House and the funds of the people, in noticing these oft refuted charges of Mr. Botts and others, and that unless some new charges were made, they should make no reply—resting their justification, and that of the majority of the House, before the country upon the facts already submitted. Mr. Botts still had the floor, speaking away, at our latest dates from Washington. The "broad seal" party in the House seem determined to prevent the printing of the Journal of the Committee and the evidence of their attempted frauds, if possible. Will not the People hold them accountable for such conduct?

The Blood-Hounds.—Late accounts in the Florida papers state, that the blood-hounds are doing much towards closing the Indian war in that suffering territory. By their aid, several parties of the Indians have been traced to their hiding places and captured by the troops, and the greatest terror of these formidable animals is said to prevail among the whole nation of hostile Seminoles.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. In a Communication I sent you last week, Messrs. Editors, I called your attention to the injustice of the Banks, in refusing to pay any of their own debts, while they were continually owing People who loan them.

Now, gentlemen, some People will be surprised, and will hardly believe it, when they are told that these rich things called Banks refuse to pay their debts. In the first place, they will wonder who the Banks can owe. This shows two things: First, that the People are not so prying into the affairs of the Banks as the Banks are into the affairs of the People, (for the Banks make it their business to find out how much their customers owe); and, secondly, that the People have been so long used to Bank notes, that they look upon them as money, which they are not.

What! Bank notes not money? No: they are no more money than your note or mine is money. If they were money, what would be the use of their promising to pay money? A gold Eagle does not promise to pay the bearer ten dollars, because it is itself ten dollars; and so of a hard, silver dollar. But these Bank notes only promise to pay money. It is true, so long as they do what they promise, they answer the purpose of money to some extent, but whenever the Banks that put them out refuse to redeem them with real money—such as the Constitution calls money—that moment these notes ought to lose their credit, or, at least, ought to have no more credit than the notes of a man who has property, but cannot, on demand, pay silver for all his notes.

But surely, says the reader, Bank notes are money. I tell you again gentle reader you are mistaken. The Dictionary says that "money is metal coined for public use, or the use of commerce." But I have higher authority than the Dictionary. The 8th Section of the 1st Article of the Constitution of the United States says: "Congress shall have power to coin money." And the 10th Section says: "No State shall make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." Now, is it not plain, that the framers of the Constitution did not intend that Bank notes should take the place of coin? Clearly it is so. But yet we see that the Banks, created by the Legislatures of the States, are doing what their creators, the States themselves, have no right to do; they are making their worthless promissory notes supply the place of gold and silver coin. I will explain. If you or I have a hundred dollar bill, put out by the Bank, does not that Bank owe you or me a hundred dollars? Well, suppose we wish to go to the West or the North where the Bank is not known; we go to the Bank, and ask the Cashier to give us specie, real Constitutional money, for his note; or, in other words, we ask him to pay us the money the Bank owes us for its note. Will he do it? No; he will laugh at our simplicity, or insult you for what he considers your impudence in making such a demand! What then are you to do? Why, you must either put off your necessary journey twelve or eighteen months, till you can make the Bank pay you according to law, or you must get the Bank note altered.

But it may be said, "Banks in so doing are no more to blame than individuals who do not pay specie on demand for their notes." This is a great mistake, as I will show; and it arises from an erroneous notion of the origin and design of Banks. Banks have no natural rights, as individuals have, but get all their rights and powers from the Legislature that creates them. Let me explain.

Three men, A, B, and C, are worth one hundred thousand dollars apiece. Half of each man's property is in money, and half in land, negroes, &c. Now they all wish to club together for the purpose of Banking, and to do it in such a way that each one will run the risk of losing only so much money as he puts into the concern. If each man should put in his \$30,000, there would be a capital of \$90,000; then they appoint a Cashier and Clerk, and go to lending; and if they lend out twice the amount of the capital, they will owe to the holders of their notes \$300,000, which is the amount that all three together are worth in all kinds of property. Suppose they do all this without a Charter, or act of incorporation as it is called, by the Legislature: then the whole of each man's property, his lands, negroes, &c., as well as his stock in Bank, is bound for the debts of the company. Now this is just as it should be. But by the cunning modern banking scheme, the three men with their actual capital of only \$90,000 in money may lend out in their notes \$300,000, and make their profits on it; and if the Bank fails, you cannot touch any more of their property than the capital put in Bank. Is it not plain, then, that a Bank charter gives men much greater power and privileges than they otherwise would have.

This brings to view a very important Constitutional question, which I must pass over for the present.

And what do the Bank men give the State, or the People, for this splendid privilege? Why, they pay yearly to the State Treasury a quarter of a dollar on every \$100 worth of Bank Stock! And while the Bank Capital only pays a quarter of dollar to the State, other property pays the same, and three or four times as much more for county and poor taxes! This is an unjust and odious privilege for which no adequate compensation or service is rendered. And the injustice will be more striking if we should have any purpose for the Legislature could raise what amount it thought proper from all other kinds of property, while the Bank charter would protect them from higher taxes than they pay now.

Now, in conclusion, I would ask any candid man to say, if such great privileges ought not to make the Bank nobles a little more obliging to the People, whose representatives in the Legislature granted those privileges and immunities?

But I will stop here a while, and let the Bank nobility and the People think over the above.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Messrs. Editors: I have just read Mr. Fisher's speech, on the New Jersey contested election case, and can truly say, under the difficulties he had to encounter while delivering it, (for causes that will be seen by a perusal of the speech,) that I have scarcely ever seen any production more pointed. The speech is a short one, but it contains volumes in exposing that monstrous New Jersey whig fraud upon the rights of the Democratic people of that State, and speaks so clearly for itself, that it needs no recommendation than a reading; for after a perusal of it, I think no candid man can say, let Mr. Fisher be whig or democrat, that he has not acted equitably and just as a politician, committee man, and individual.

It will be recollected that Mr. Fisher was claimed by the whig press from Georgia to Maine, up to the meeting of Congress, as being opposed to the administration; and I remember well to have heard it said by many, that although Mr. Fisher was a politician, he always acted with a steady view to the maintenance of true Republican principles, and those principles he would support in whatever mode they might be found. That to go for the good of his country, and at the same time do justice to all who should chance to come under any legislative act of his, was the straight forward course he would pursue; and I defy any man to read his speech and examine his votes, and say that he has not pursued that course to the letter.

His great crime is, that he has given the preference to the party of claimants elected by a majority of lawful votes of the people, over those who hold the fraudulent commissions of the Governor. The people's men have been admitted to seats in the House by a majority of thirty-one, and four of the five have made their appearance and been sworn in.

The people are proud of their rights, and like the exercise of them too well, ever to agree that their votes freely given shall be set aside by a partisan Governor, for the purpose of commissioning his own favorites. I doubt now will be so rash as to attack Mr. Fisher on his course in this New Jersey business. There are very few who have so little insight into the character of the people of the Old North State as to be willing to make a declaration to them, that they would hold a commission of the Governor of North Carolina, given in fraud, to be higher authority than the voice of a majority of thirty-one, and which is a precisely similar case to the one in question.

I will venture to predict, that if Mr. Fisher has any wish to return to Congress, so far from his course in the New Jersey case being an injury to him, it will increase his majority at least a thousand votes.

W.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. Messrs. Editors: Having seen, in the Watchman of your town, an Editorial headed in grand capitals, "A most warlike act of non-resistance," which turns out to be nothing more nor less than a pitiful complaint of the Editors of that print, concerning the appointment of a Marshall of the State. On reading this sorry complaint, the following ideas were suggested to me: 1st. Can that be called a removal from office, when the term of service of the Marshall will expire on the 25th of April? No, it is not a removal from office, but merely the appointment of an individual to fill a vacancy. The Editors of the Watchman, and other Federal Whigs who are making a "handle" of the circumstance, will be woefully disappointed, if it should turn out, that the "veteran" Gen. Daniel, was not a candidate for re-appointment, and that Mr. Jones was appointed to the office on his (Gen. D's) recommendation. Then, no doubt, these consistent Editors would rail out against "dictation"—"appointment of successor," &c.

2nd. Is the office worth a great amount per annum, or is it not a mere burden to the incumbent?

In either case, Gen. Daniel has no cause of complaint—as thirty or forty years enjoyment of the profits of any office will surely satisfy any man—and the more length of service (if honorably) should satisfy the community as to his personal worth.

3rd. Were the duties of this office more faithfully performed by General Daniel, than they will be by Mr. Jones? No one doubts Mr. J.'s ability or inclination to discharge the duties with the promptness of Gen. D. himself—who, it is admitted, had done well.

4th. What inducement could Mr. Van Buren now have to remove Gen. D. from office? The Watchman says, that the Register says—"because he did not appoint all his deputies of the right stamp!" Indeed! and will the appointment of Mr. Jones alter the character of the deputies in the several counties? The President of the enlightened Republic appoints a man to an office in 1840, so that in 1850 (after the census is taken), he (the man appointed) can make "deputies of the right stamp!"

5th. Is not the doctrine of the Bank Federalists this—every man that happens to get into an office or place of trust or profit, by hook or crook, ought to be allowed to hold his office for life, provided he is and continues to be a Federalist? This was the doctrine of Alex. Hamilton, who wanted a President and Senate for life.—(See Am. Biography, art. Hamilton.)

6th. Is the fact that Gen. Daniel was appointed to office by Mr. Jefferson, the reason why the Federalists object so much just his new set of office? If so, it is a matter of rejecting his Federalism; to see that the sworn enemies of Mr. Jefferson are about to do his memory justice. Wonder if a certain member in the last Legislature of North Carolina, who voted against the Bill to divide Orange county, because the new county was to be called JEFFERSON, has also become a Jeffersonian?

A REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

RAIL ROAD MEETING. Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Town and County assembled at the Court-House on Tuesday, to advance the cause of the Western Rail Road. On motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the meeting was organized by the call of Col. R. Macnamara to the Chair. On motion of Abel Cowan, Esq., M. S. McKinnis, and J. B. Lord, were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman then explained the intent of the meeting, as a conciliatory and luminous address, and announced the presence of the Rev. Mr. CHASE, who being called out, spoke in his usual felicitous manner. He was then followed by Mr. H. C. Jones, when the Resolutions were opened for subscriptions, which were authorized to be, exceeded the sum of \$13,000. Notice was then given, that any persons wishing to subscribe, might do so, by calling on D. A. Davis, Esq., at the Bank in this place, or upon either of the other Commissioners.

When, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

R. MACNAMARA, Ch'n.

M. S. McKinnis, Jno. B. Lord, Secretaries.

Marriage of Queen Victoria.—The blooming young Queen of England was married, on the 10th ult., to Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg. We give below, a brief sketch of the ceremonial, as a sort of Royal curiosity, and for the benefit of the ladies:

From the London Morning Post of February 11.

THE CEREMONIALS. After her Majesty, his Royal Highness, the Prince Albert, and the other Royal and distinguished personages had taken their respective places, and the ladies in waiting had been ushered to their seats below the bench of Peers, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced, and in a clear and commanding tone of voice, commenced reading the marriage service contained in our ritual. We have seen her Majesty in the vast and venerable area of Westminster Abbey, receiving the homage of her assembled nobles, and pledging herself to maintain the laws and constitution of the land she

rules, and well we bear in mind the enthusiastic loyalty and love with which that imposing ceremony was viewed by all who beheld it; but, on the present occasion, when the majesty of the Queen was almost, as it were, merged in the feelings of the woman; when, as a woman, she was addressed by the Most Reverend Prelate, and as a woman she took the "man" of her choice before the assembled nobles of her kingdom, and vowed to "love, honor and obey" him, in the same form of phrase as the humblest of her subjects, an irresistible attack was made upon the hearts of all who were present, which we are sure few could have experienced without emotion.

The ceremony was precisely that of our liturgy; the passages left open for the names, with the initials M. and N., being simply supplied with the names "Albert and Victoria." Thus, the Archbishop said to the Prince, "Albert, wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honor, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, as long as ye both shall live?"

To which his Royal Highness replied, in a firm tone of voice—"I will."

When the similar inquiry was addressed to her Majesty, "Victoria, wilt thou have Albert to thy wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou obey him and serve him, love, honor and keep him in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all others, keep thee only unto him, as long as ye both shall live?"

The Queen, in accents which, though full of softness and music, were audible at the most extreme corner of the chapel, replied—"I will," and, on so doing, accompanied the expression with a glance at his Royal Highness, which convinced all who beheld it that the heart was with her words.

When the Archbishop inquired, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the Duke of Sussex advanced, and presented her Majesty to his Royal Highness.

The usual forms of trothing faith were then gone through, and in a tone of voice, and with a clearness of expression which we have seldom witnessed on similar occasions in much humbler walks of life. Her Majesty's expressions of the words, "love, cherish and obey," the confiding look with which they were accompanied, were imitatively chanted and beautiful. The exact words spoken were:

"I, Albert, take thee, Victoria, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth."

"I, Victoria, take thee, Albert, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and to obey, till death do us part, according to God's holy ordinance; and thereto I give thee my troth."

Prince Albert then placed the ring on her finger, repeating—

"With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

North Eastern Frontier.—The Maine papers continue to give "rumors of war." On the authority of a letter to the Governor, the Augusta A. states, that the British are building bargues, flat-bottom boats for the transportation of heavy ordnance, and making roads.

The St. Johns (New Brunswick) Courier says, "Col. Goldie has been ordered to take command of the British troops now within the disputed territory, and 250 additional soldiers have been sent thither."

The Woodstock (N. B.) Times says, "A son of the Duke of Wellington passed through that place with despatches from Canada."

The Boundary Question.—We are glad to find in a British paper, says the New York Journal of Commerce, such sentiments as the following, which are taken from the Halifax (N. S.) Haligonian of the 3d inst. This is the true view of the case: "The boundary question, that prolific source of discord for the last thirty years, has now become a subject of such engrossing consequence, that unless measures be adopted for settling the question, more coercive measures must be resorted to. The editor of the Quebec Gazette, states it as his belief, that England would rather relinquish a portion of her rights than proceed to hostilities, and from all we can learn of the value of the disputed territory, apart from other considerations, we think this would be the most judicious course, as a war with the United States, let it terminate as it would, could not be attended with the most disastrous consequences. A report has gone forth, that Great Britain has determined upon maintaining her rights, and refusing to yield up any portion of the tone in contention—this, however, we believe to be untrue."

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. ROBERT M. HORAH to Mrs. EMELIA B. BALLARD, formerly of Fayetteville.

[Accompanying the above notice of Marriage, we received what is usually termed the "printer's fee," or, in other words, a piece of the Bride's cake. As a return for the compliment bestowed, we publish the notice with great pleasure, and add our sincere wish that "each to each, a dearer self may prove," "supremely happy in the sweeten'd power of giving joy."]

In this County, on 11th inst, by A. Roseman, Esq., Capt. MOSES JOBEY to Miss ANNE M. BETZLER. In Ireland county, on the 23d January last, by Abraham Roby, Esq., Mr. MARSHALL TURNER to Miss ELVIRA GAFFNER, daughter of Eben Gaither; Also, by the same, on the 27th ult., Mr. WM. G. WEBB to Miss CYNTHIA E. GIDDENS, daughter of Isaac Giddens; Also, by the same, on the 12th instant, Mr. JNO. WEBB to Miss REBECCA NICHOLAS, daughter of J. S. Nicholas Esq., all of Ireland.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In Henry county, Tennessee, on the 9th ultimo, Mr. MICHAEL BILLES, aged 40 years. Mr. Biles was a native of Rowan county, N. C., where he lived until 1816, when he removed to Tennessee, and there resided until his death. He was confined to his bed for 4 months previous to his death, with Consumption. An affectionate wife and seven children are left to mourn the loss of their best earthly friend.—*Comes.*

In Tusculum, Ala., on the 4th instant, Mr. STAN. HOPE II. BRADY, aged 27 years. The deceased was a native of Rowan county, N. C., but had resided the last five or six years in Tusculum. Honorable as a merchant, and upright in all the duties of a citizen, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community; and his death is much regretted by a large circle of friends.—*Tusculum Monitor of March 7.*

NAILES.

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co. THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company; equal if not superior to Northern nails, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN, Salisbury, March 27, 1840.

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS
HAS removed his Office to No. 1,
of the Office Row of the Mansion
Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.
January 17, 1840.

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to
the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding
country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-build-
ing, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.
Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839.

FOR SALE.
60 SACKS of Liverpool Salt;
Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses;
6 boxes of Sherry and Madeira Wine;
1,000 lbs. fine and common chewing Tobacco;
4 dozen grass Scythes;
Hot-Airer Bolting Cloths and Screen Wire.
By **CRESS & BOGER.**
Salisbury, March 13, 1840.

LA LATH
Grandchild by the AMERICAN ECLIPSE,
the Champion of America—Winner of the
Great Match Race, the North against
the South—\$20,000 aside!

THE THOROUGH-BRED HORSE,
LATH.
BRED by Col. Wade Hampton of South Caro-
lina, will make his second Season at Salisbury,
which commenced on the 21st ultimo, and will end
on the 30th of June next, at \$25 the Season, and
\$40 to insure, the money to be paid as soon as the
Mare is ascertained to be in foal, or the property
changes owners; and fifty cents to the groom—
Mares sent from a distance will be well at-
tended to, and fed with grain at 30 cents per day.
To those that wish it, a good foal will be furnished
gratis; but in no instance will I be responsible for
accidents or escapes.
R. W. LONG.
Salisbury, N. C., March 13, 1840.

PEDIGREE:
I certify that LATH was bred by me, and
that he was foaled in the Spring of 1833. He was
got by Godolphin, his dam Pocahontas, by Sir
Archey; his grand-dam Young Lottery, also by Sir
Archey, out of Col. Singleton's celebrated Lottery,
by imported Bedford out of the imported mare An-
nullina. Godolphin was got by Eclipse; his dam
Sylph, by Haphsion out of Lottery by imported
Bedford, &c. Haphsion was got by the imported
Buzzard out of the dam of Sir Archey.

DESCRIPTION, PERFORMANCE, &c.
LATH is a fine bay, without white, 15 hands 3
inches high, with good bone and capital action.
At three years old, he won the produce stake at Co-
lumbia, two mile heats, beating Mr. Taylor's filly,
Daisy, and Captain Spann's colt, Convention, nine
others paying forfeit. Two weeks afterwards he
won the jockey club purse, three mile heats, at
Augusta, beating Kite and distancing Black Bird.
At Charleston, he was beaten by Clodhopper for
the jockey club purse, three mile heats; being very
much amiss, he was drawn after the first heat.
At 4 years old, he won the jockey club purse, four
mile heats, at Camden, beating Sir Kenneth and
Dorabella at three heats; losing the first in conse-
quence of bolting when several lengths in advance
of the field, just before he reached the Judges'
stand; and getting entangled amongst the carriages,
he sustained an injury which occasioned his
withdrawal from the turf.

Lath was a race horse of the first class, which
he evinced in his trials with Bay Maria, Charlotte
Russa, and Kitty Heth, and in point of blood he is
inferior to none, whether imported or native. His
constitution is robust, he having never been sick,
and his temper good. His color, form, and action
speak for themselves. In a word, Lath unites in
himself as many claims to public patronage as any
young Stallion that I know.

WADE HAMPTON.
Willwood, Jan. 22, 1839.
From the above certificate of Col. Hampton,
who bred and had Lath trained for the Turf, it will
be seen that he considered him a race horse of the
first class—not only from the races he has men-
tioned as having run publicly, but from private tri-
als he has made with horses which are now on the
Turf, and running with considerable success. It
will also be observed by his certificate, that he
considered Lath of the purest blood—not to be
surpassed by any horse, imported or native.

I consider it entirely unnecessary to attempt to
eulogize Lath, either for his performances on the
Turf or as to his blood, since in every respect he
is so well attested. But will remark, that Lath
has not only descended from pure blood, but has
come from stock both sire and grand-sire, dam and
grand-dam, that are of the running blood. For
instance, his sire, Godolphin, made his four miles
in 7 minutes and 50 seconds; his grand-sire, the
American Eclipse, so well known at the north and
south, made his time in the great match race, the
north against the south, \$20,000 aside, in 7 min-
utes and 37 seconds, which Eclipse won with con-
siderable eclat. This race gained him the mem-
orable name of the champion of the north. His
dam sired by the renowned Sir Archey, whose re-
putation as a racer, &c., stands unquestioned, both
in England and America. The grand dam of Lath,
Old Lottery, bred by the great southern amateur
of horses, Col. R. Singleton of South Carolina, has
produced more fine race horses than any other
mare in the Union. Thus, it will be seen that
there is united in Lath two of the best studs in the
south, Hampton's and Singleton's, crossed with
Gen. Coles' of the north.

The public is now presented with such an oppor-
tunity of improving the blood of that noble and
useful animal, the Horse, as rarely occurs in this
section of country. And the public can have in
addition, in a short time, the opportunity of judg-
ing more satisfactorily of Lath's blood, &c., by
his colts of last Spring's get, as it is expected there
will be many of them dropped by mares in this
section in a few days. As a sure and better Lath
stands almost unrivalled, as is proven by his last
Spring's services—so few of the large number of
mares put to him not proving in foal.

R. W. L.
N. B. Mares sent from a distance will always
find Lath at home, as he will not be removed from
his stable in Salisbury, under any circumstances,
during the Season.
[March 13, 1840.]

MORFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PINKETTS
BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by
the afflicted in every part of the country, is now re-
ceived and for sale by the Subscribers.
CRESS & BOGER, Agents.
Moores Springs & Shunkles, in Concord, N. C., are
also Agents for the same.
P. S. See advertisement—April 4, '40.

Salisbury Female Academy

THE Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy
inform the Public, that this institution is now
under the care of Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young
lady in whose literary qualifications and capacity
for such a situation they have perfect confidence;
and who has hitherto taught Music in this and other
seminaries with entire satisfaction.

Terms of Tuition.—For beginners, per session
of five months, \$8 00
For the Rudiments, with Grammar, Geo-
graphy, and History, 10 00
The above, with the higher branches in the
literary department, 12 50
Music, on the Piano and Guitar, 25 00
Painting, 10 00
Ornamental Needlework, and the making Wax
Flowers will also be taught, if desired, at \$5 each.
N. B. The French Language is also taught, to
those who desire it, by a gentleman who is a na-
tive of France.
T. L. COWAN, Chairman.
February 29, 1840. 27—r

Male and Female Academy.

REV. JOHN D. SCHECK and J. S. JOHN-
STON will re-open their School on Monday,
the 23rd instant. All possible exertions will
be used to preserve and enforce discipline, to govern
and instruct without fear, favor, or partiality, to
all, male and female, old and young, large and
small.

Every scholar entering the School must be punct-
ual and regular, without which there can be but
little improvement.
There will be no such thing as *Dry Scholars*.
Every one will be charged from the time he or
she enters school to the end of the session, at the
following rates:
Beginners, in Reading, Writing, and Arithme-
tic, \$7 00
Every thing else, 8 00
N. B. Mr. Scheck is Principal of the Female
department.
JOHN D. SCHECK,
J. SLOAN JOHNSTON.
March 13, 1840. 29—3w

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the
Cabinet-Making
Business,
IN THE VILLAGE OF
LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.
He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work
in his line of business in a very superior style, as re-
gards workmanship and materials, and certainly on
lower terms than is afforded by any other estab-
lishment of the kind in this region of country.
Orders from a distance thankfully received and
promptly and faithfully executed.
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange
for work.
NATHAN C. PARKS.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,
INFORMS the public that he still carries on an
Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE,
North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.
Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of
his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those
who may wish to patronize him, that their work
shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on
accommodating terms.
Books and other articles sent from a distance to
be bound, will be promptly attended to and care-
fully returned when done. The public are request-
ed to give me a trial.
Orders left at the Western Carolinian Of-
fice will be punctually forwarded for completion.
Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.

Pocket-Book Found.

WAS found, about two weeks since, between
Concord and Mr. Noah Paries's, on the main
stage Road, a POCKET-BOOK, containing some
valuable papers. The owner can have it (on ap-
plication to the subscriber) by describing the same,
and paying for this advertisement.
WILLIAM OTRICH.
Mocksville, Feb. 7, 1840.

LEXINGTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to a more
private part of the Village, offers for sale, on
accommodating terms,
THE HOUSE AND LOT
on which he now lives. It is a spacious building,
situated about the centre of the Village, and has
attached to it an excellent store-room and other
buildings on the lot suitable for a family.
CHARLES LEE PAYNE.
Lexington, N. C., March 13, 1840. 3w.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of Jacob Winecoff
& Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
It is earnestly requested, that all those indebted to
the firm, by book account, will make settlement by
cash or note, before the first day of April next, as
it is desirable to have as speedy a close as possible
of all the accounts. Jacob Winecoff is fully au-
thorized to grant discharges for the firm.
JACOB WINECOFF,
DAVID WINECOFF,
HENRY GOODNIGHT,
Mill Hill, Cabarrus co., Feb. 14, 1840.

N. B. The business will be continued at the old
stand by the undersigned, under the firm of J. &
R. Winecoff, who solicit a continuance of the pa-
tronage so liberally extended to the former concern
—as they will endeavor to merit favor by strict
attention to their business and low prices.
JACOB WINECOFF,
RANSOM WINECOFF.
February 28, 1840. 27—5w

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKVILLE, DAVID COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his
former stand, to his new buildings on the public
square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will con-
tinue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.
His House is roomy and commodious; attached to
which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the
Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscri-
ber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions,
to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Ta-
ble, Bar and Stables are provided in the best man-
ner that the country will afford, and his servants are faith-
ful and prompt.
Feb. 14, 1840. 74

More Good Things, JUST RECEIVED.

AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

MONS. ROUCHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and
the public generally, that he is now receiving
and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a
Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in
his line of business—among which will be found
Sardines, Pine Apples, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Myson Tea, Cheese, All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts, Anchovy, Fresh Oysters, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice, Spanish Cigars—best, Cheesing and smoking To-
bacco, Starch, Soap, Molasses, Brown and Loaf Sugar, Coffee, Raisins, Almonds, Oranges,
Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.
Mons. Rouché returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance.
[Feb. 14, 1840.—25.]

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,
75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars iron 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do.;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 Kegs Powder;
24 hogheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
30 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff,
By **J. & W. MURPHY.**
Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840.

Iron from the King's Mountain

IRON COMPANY.
THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the
above Company, for the regular supply of
SUPERIOR IRON,
which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work,
Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable
terms.
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE
HAVE just received from New York and Philadel-
phia, an extensive assortment of
Winter Goods,
—CONSISTING OF—
Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crock-
ery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Me-
dicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and
Oil, Boots and Shoes,
Saddlery, &c., &c.
In short, their Stock comprises almost every article
used by the Farmer, Mechanic, or the Fashionable
of the town or country.
N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual
dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.
Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840.

Tailoring Business.

**THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a gen-
eral assortment of**
READY MADE CLOTHING,
for Gentlemen's wear, such as Coats, Pantalons, and
Vests, of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut,
and make clothing in the most fashionable and durable
style, and warranted to fit. He also keeps a good as-
sortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first
quality, selected by himself in the New York Market,
all of which he will sell low for Cash.
N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting
garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors
in New York and Philadelphia.
Cutting for customers done on the shortest no-
tice, and orders from a distance attended to with de-
spatch.—His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's
large brick building.
HENJ. F. FRALEY.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this
Establishment and fitted it in a style
for the accommodation of Travellers and
Boarders, is now prepared for their recep-
tion. His TABLE will always be furnished
With the best the market can afford;
his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his
BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Sta-
bles (which are very extensive) are well supplied with
Providence of the first quality, and attended by good
and faithful hostlers.
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in per-
son, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with
their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.
ANDREW CALDCLEIGH.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 12

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, David-
son County, takes this method to inform the Pub-
lic that he will enter into contract with any Person, or
persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Coun-
ties, who wish houses, barns, or any other kind of
buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as
durable, and in as good style as any workman in this
country.
He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.
He trusts that his long experience in
MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,
will entitle him to a share of public patronage.
He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his
Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new
fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of
his work.
N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave
word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it
shall be punctually attended to.
DAVIDSON, April 19, 1839. ROBERT COX. 17

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two
good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can make
well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry.
Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c.,
for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.
JOHN P. MARRY.
Lexington, October 11, 1839. 17

C. B. Wheeler

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and
customers, that he has permanently located
himself in Salisbury. He will give his personal
attention to the Apothecary business, in which he
has been engaged for the last ten years, and may
be found at all times either at his residence, or at
the shop, where he will take great pleasure in
waiting upon all who may give him a call.

A CARD.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER return their un-
feigned thanks to their friends and customers
—especially Physicians and Merchants—for the
very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past
year, and in return for their kindness and liberali-
ty, are determined to sell them *Drugs, Medicines,*
Paints, &c., lower than any other shop in North
Carolina. All Physicians and others, who order
or buy *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.*, from them,
where the price or quality do not perfectly please,
are at all times privileged to return them immedi-
ately at the same price; as they hold themselves
responsible, in all cases, to their friends and cus-
tomers for the quality of every article they sell
them. They will open their spring business with
the largest stock of *Drugs, Medicines, Paints,*
&c., ever brought into this market; and all those
who may wish any thing in their line, and leave
the cash, or good credit, shall be accommodated,
if strict attention to their business, good phys-
ic, and low prices can do it. One or both of them
will at all times give their personal attention to the
business. Their shop will be open at all hours for
the accommodation of the sick, and prescriptions
carefully made up at short notice. Medicines and
directions given in all cases. The consultation
and advice of Dr. Long, Dr. Douglas, and Dr.
Burns will be given when necessary, and the medi-
cal attention of either obtained by applying at
their shop. The worthy poor, without money, shall
not want for medicine to relieve them of their af-
fections.
[February 21, 1840.]

Garden Seeds.

A LARGE Assortment of
Fresh and Genuine Gar-
den SEEDS, just received
from the New Lebanon Shu-
kers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.)
Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Sewing for Ladies.
For sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,
For sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

Number SIX.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS'.
Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840.

SPANISH CIGARS, fine Chewing and Smoking

Tobacco, AT WHEELERS'.
Feb. 21, 1840.

FOOLSCAP, Letter, and Wrapping Paper, and

Pasteboards, at wholesale by
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 28, 1840.

NOW, Tobacco chawers, if you want "the thing

that is nice" and cheap, just call at
Feb. 28, 1840. **WHEELERS'.**

TEAS, Wines, and Spirits, for medicinal purposes,

for sale by **C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.**
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

A LARGE Assortment of Jewellery, Knives,

Pencils, Needles, Thimbles, &c., can be had
very low, at Wholesale, by calling upon
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
February 21, 1840.

FINE NORTHERN

Barouches,
BUGGIES & SULKIES,
All with Harness and North-
ern matched Horses, may be
had cheap, by applying to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Feb. 21, 1840.

Wanted.

ONE HUNDRED GALLONS of fresh color-
less, cold-pressed CASTOR OIL. Apply to
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Jan. 24, 1840. 11.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions
received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Com-
pany, takes this method to inform those interested, that
hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the follow-
ing Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated
in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to
the strict letter of the Law.
DAVIDSON, April 18, 1839. JOHN WARD, Agent.

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 588 acres, lying on the four
mile branch.
" 2—containing 902 acres, lying on the wa-
ters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,900 acres, lying on Lick
creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadin River.
" 4—containing 1,600, lying on Flat Swamp
" 5—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 6—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swamp.
" 7—containing 600, lying on Lick creek
" 8—containing 1,597 acres, lying on Lick
creek and Flat Swamp.
" 9—containing 1,353, lying on Lick creek,
branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the
Public, that he still continues to carry on the busi-
ness of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of
Salisbury, near the 3d Charleston road, where he is
able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the
best grit, and on the shortest notice.

ALSO—

For Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.
J. HOULSHOUSE, Stone-Cutter.
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839. 11.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought arti-
cles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually at-
tended to. J. H.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand,
and for Sale, at his Shop,
in Salisbury, three first rate Road Wagons.
SIMMON HIELICK.
December 6, 1839. 11.

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully in-
formed, that the Subscriber is now running his stage
coach from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to
Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first
order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays
at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 12 P. M.
Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 P. M.,
arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.
His horses are good, and drivers perfectly skilled
and accommodating.
Feb. 13, 1839. JOEL McLEOD.
N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Great Western Stage Line.

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, & C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and ar-
rives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:
Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Tuesdays, and
Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at
Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Tues-
days, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and ar-
rives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.
A. BENJAMIN,
R. W. LONG,
N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for
Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay changing
on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.
Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the
best Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloth,
comprising all the various Nos. used in this region
of country.—Where all who wish the article can be sup-
plied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reason-
able terms.
Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept con-
stantly on hand.
HALL & JOHNSON,
PORT OF HAYWARD,
Fayetteville, May 17, 1839.

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved patent Spindle
Mills, by which a mill will do much more work
with the usual form of Spindles. It is so con-
structed as to keep from heating so killing the meal in the
runner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle
ways to preserve its balance, and of course there is
no rubbing of the stones.
I think, by this improved Spindle, the same
will do at least one-third more business, and at the
same superior quality.
Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles
may obtain one or more, by making application, (in
a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, N. C.
Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed
\$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.
The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindles
in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Tins. Fos-
ter, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davis County;
Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ransom of Lincoln;
Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davi-
son, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are high-
ly pleased with its performance.
L. M. GILBERT.
October 25, 1839.

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the
Town of Concord, would now offer his services to the
Public, as an
Ornamental and Sign Painter.
He flatters himself that his long experience in the
Business, and the specimens of work he has executed
in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.
He will also attend to any call made on him in the
HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,
and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who
employ him.
The Public is respectfully requested to call and en-
courage him, as he is determined to execute all work
committed to him in the best possible manner.
Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Car-
riages, done with neatness and dispatch.
J. W. RAINET.
Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their Cotton Picked
Packed in the best possible manner, and on the
shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber,
who will himself attend personally to the business.
GIN
is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plat-
tion,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury, and is an ex-
cellent order, for receiving, **PICKING and PACK-**
ING COTTON.
Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cot-
ton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.
R. N. CRANE.
November 20, 1839.

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Sal-
isbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, the
able and Granite Stone expressly for
TOMB STONES,
so that he can execute any order in that Line, at the
shortest notice.
—ALSO—
He is ready to execute any work which may be called
for in **SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, EN-**
GRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may en-
trust him with their work, that unless well done according
to contract, he has no pay.
A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Block,
for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the
Subscriber.
ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.
November 1st, 1839.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of YOUNG well broken
NORTHERN HORSES, and a
SINGLE NORTHERN TROT-
TER for Sale by